

**MERRIMACK RIVER BASIN
CAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**LOCKE WATERVILLE CORPORATION DAM
NH 00416**

**PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM**

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, 02154**

OCTOBER 1978

LOCKE WATERVILLE CORPORATION DAM

NH 00416

MERRIMACK RIVER BASIN
GRAFTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

PHASE I REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: LockeWaterville Corp. Dam, I.D. NH 00416
State Located: New Hampshire
County Located: Grafton
Stream: Tributary to Chickenboro Brook
Date of Inspection: June 5, 6 and 7, 1978

BRIEF ASSESSMENT

Locke Waterville Corporation Dam is an earthfill embankment dam, approx. 400-foot long and 56-foot high. The dam has a 36-inch diameter morning glory-type service spillway and a 40-foot wide auxiliary spillway located on its left abutment.

The overall condition of the dam is considered fair because the embankment has exhibited settlement since its rebuilding in 1974, as well as erosion, seepage and leakage.

The spillway capacity of the dam is sufficient to pass the SDF without overtopping of the dam. The spillway capacity was determined according to Corps of Engineers screening methods. The ability of the dam to pass high volume flood discharges can be improved by building up two sections of the embankment crest to its nominal height which is 6 feet above the service spillway inlet. The hydraulic capacity of the dam can be further assured by improving conditions at the auxiliary spillway.

It is recommended that the owner complete a program of investigations and remedial works within 12 months of the receipt of this Phase I Report. The scope of this program is listed in detail in Section 7. The most important of these investigations is the assembly of documentation for

the design of the dam, and the reassessment of the stability of the embankment, reflecting current as-built conditions. Other major actions include the regrading of the embankment to its nominal height and various steps to correct erosion seepage and deterioration of the downstream embankment slope.

Robert Gershowitz, P.E.

This Phase I Inspection Report on Locke Waterville Corp. Dam has been reviewed by the undersigned Review Board members. In our opinion, the reported findings, conclusions, and recommendations are consistent with the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, and with good engineering judgment and practice, and is hereby submitted for approval.

CHARLES G. TIERSCH, Chairman
Chief, Foundation and Materials Branch
Engineering Division

FRED J. RAVENS, Jr., Member
Chief, Design Branch
Engineering Division

SAUL COOPER, Member
Chief, Water Control Branch
Engineering Division

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED:

JOE B. FRYAR
Chief, Engineering Division

PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe condition be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TRANSMITTAL LETTER	i
BRIEF ASSESSMENT	ii-iii
REVIEW BOARD SIGNATURE SHEET	iv
PREFACE	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi-vii
OVERVIEW PHOTO	viii
LOCATION MAP	ix
REPORT	
<u>SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION</u>	
1.1 General	1
1.2 Description of Project	2
1.3 Pertinent Data	5
<u>SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA</u>	
2.1 Design	8
2.2 Construction	8
2.3 Operation	9
2.4 Evaluation	9
<u>SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION</u>	
3.1 Findings	10
3.2 Evaluation	16
<u>SECTION 4 - OPERATION PROCEDURES</u>	
4.1 Procedures	18
4.2 Maintenance of Dam	18
4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities	18
4.4 Description of any Warning System in Effect	18
4.5 Evaluation	19
<u>SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC</u>	
5.1 Evaluation of Features	20
<u>SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY</u>	
6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability	22

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Continued)

Page

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1	Dam Assessment	24
	a. Condition	
	b. Adequacy of Information	
	c. Urgency	
	d. Need for Additional Investigations	
7.2	Recommendations	26
	a. Data Acquisition	
	b. Investigation	
7.3	Remedial Measures	27
	a. Alternatives	
	b. O&M Maintenance and Procedures	

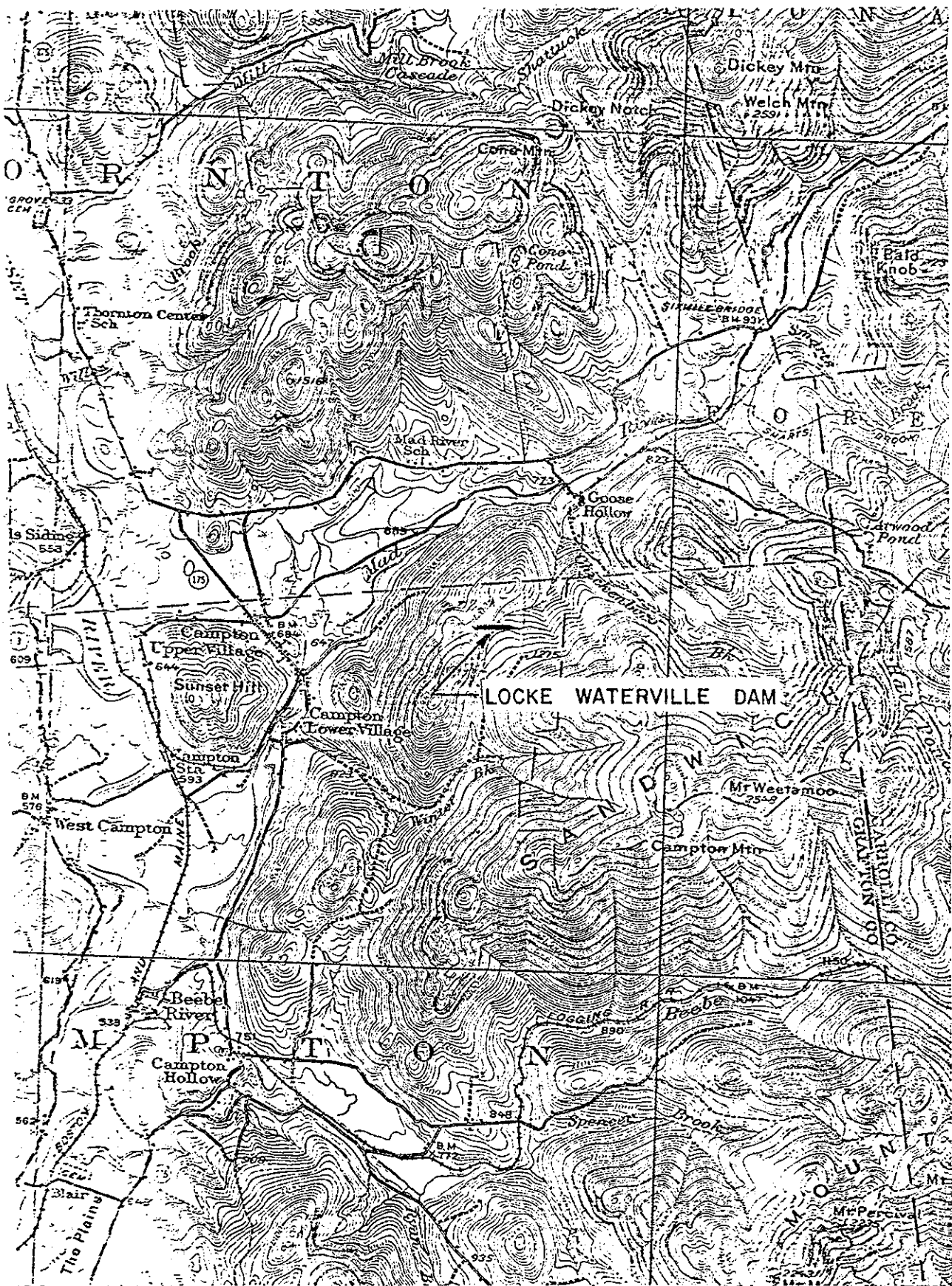
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	CHECKLISTS - VISUAL OBSERVATIONS	
	- ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE DATA	1-14
	- SUMMARY OF ENGINEERING DATA	15
APPENDIX B	PHOTOGRAPHS	
APPENDIX C	PLATES	
	PLANS & DETAILS OF DAM - Drawing 1	
	GEOLOGICAL MAP Drawing 2	
APPENDIX D	HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS	1-7
APPENDIX E	INFORMATION AS CONTAINED IN THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS	



LOCKE WATERVILLE DAM

View of the dam from the upstream side. Note that the rebuilt section of the dam at the left abutment is lower than the remainder of the dam. The auxiliary spillway entrance is to the left of the dam.



Quadrangle: Plymouth, N.H.
Scale: 1:62,500

VICINITY MAP

UNCLASSIFIED

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The dam is an earthfill embankment dam about 400 ft. long and 56 ft. high. The overall condition of the dam is considered fair because the embankment has exhibited settlement since its rebuilding in 1974, as well as erosion, seep- age and leakage. The most important investigation is the assembly of document- ation for the design of the dam.		

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

LOCKE WATERVILLE CORP. DAM NH 00416

SECTION 1

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

a. Authority. Public Law 92-367, August 8, 1972, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a national program of dam inspection throughout the United States. The New England Division of the Corps of Engineers has been assigned the responsibility of supervising the inspection of dams within the New England Region. HARRIS-ECI ASSOCIATES has been retained by the New England Division to inspect and report on selected dams in the State of New Hampshire. Authorization and notice to proceed was issued to HARRIS-ECI ASSOCIATES under a letter of June 7, 1978 from Ralph T. Garver, Colonel, Corps of Engineers. Contract No. DACW 33-78-C-0305 has been assigned by the Corps of Engineers for this work.

b. Purpose

(1) Perform technical inspection and evaluation of non-Federal dams to identify conditions which threaten the public safety and thus permit correction in a timely manner by non-federal interests.

(2) Encourage and assist the States to initiate quickly effective dam safety programs for non-federal dams.

(3) To update, verify and complete the National Inventory of Dams.

1.2 Description of Project

a. Location

Locke Waterville Corporation Dam is located on a tributary of Chickenboro Brook in the Town of Campton, Grafton County, New Hampshire, upstream of the locality known as Goose Hollow. Chickenboro Brook is a tributary of Mad River, and is part of the Merrimack River primary drainage basin.

b. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Locke Waterville Corporation Dam is an earth fill dam constructed across the vee-shaped valley of a tributary of Chickenboro Brook. Complete plans do not exist for the dam and all dimensions following are approximate. The dam is approximately 400-foot long with a 15-foot wide unpaved crest. The upstream slope is estimated to be approximately 1 vertical on 2 horizontal and is covered by grass above the lake level. The downstream slope is also estimated to be 1 vertical on 2 horizontal at the top. A nearly flat berm has been added to the original downstream slope approximately one third of the way up from the downstream toe of the slope. The maximum height of dam is estimated at 50 feet as measured at its downstream toe.

The embankment was constructed in 1970, but part of it and the service spillway were rebuilt in 1974 to stop a serious leakage problem at the spillway and the left abutment contact area.

The spillway facilities consist of a 36-inch pipe glory hole service spillway and a 40-foot wide auxiliary spillway located to the left of the dam embankment.

The dam has a 20-inch diameter low level outlet whose inlet is submerged under the lake surface and is considered not operable in an emergency.

The reservoir is very small covering approximately 1.3 acres and is used for esthetic and recreation purposes. The rim slopes are wooded and moderately steep.

The downstream channel of the stream is extremely narrow and shallow, running in a steeply pitched vee-shaped valley. The nearest populated area is about 1 mile downstream and at an elevation 500 feet below the lake level.

c. Size Classification

According to the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection" by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, the dam is classified in the dam size category as being "Small", since its storage is less than 1,000 acre-feet. The dam is also classified as "Intermediate" because its height is more than 40 feet but less than 100 feet. The overall size classification is the larger of the two classifications, and accordingly the dam is classified as "Intermediate" in size.

d. Hazard Classification

The dam has been classified Low Hazard Potential in the National Inventory of Dams maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The basis for this classification is that in the event of failure of the dam and its appurtenances, minimal damage could occur to downstream property together with no expected loss of lives. The current investigation does not concur with this classification, because of the downstream development along the main channel of Chickenboro Brook, which is located approximately 1 mile downstream of the dam axis and at an elevation some 550 ft. below the impoundment level. In case of a hypothetical dam failure, downstream property owners would have virtually no time at all to carry out emergency protective measures.

e. Ownership

Locke Waterville Corporation Dam is owned by the Waterville Estates Associates whose offices are adjacent to the dam site.

f. Operator

Locke Waterville Corporation Dam is operated by the Waterville Estates Associates, Box 36, Campton, New Hampshire 03223.

g. Purpose of Dam

The dam is operated as a recreation facility by the Waterville Estates Associates, and is used mainly for swimming.

h. Design and Construction History

The dam was designed before 1970 by Tri-State Surveying and Engineering Co., Inc. of Laconia, New Hampshire. Construction was completed in 1970. In 1974, it was rebuilt partially to correct a leakage problem at the service spillway and left abutment contact zone.

i. Normal Operating Procedures

The normal operating procedure is to allow the reservoir inflow water to enter the glory hole inlet of the service spillway without restrictions. The low level outlet is kept closed and is not conveniently operable since it is below the lake surface. The low level outlet was used in 1974 to draw down the lake in order to repair the leaking embankment.

1.3 Pertinent Data

a. Drainage Area 110 acres (0.17 square miles).

b. Discharge at Dam Site

Maximum known flood at dam site:	Estimated at 50 cfs
Warm water outlet at pool elevation:	NA
Diversion tunnel low pool outlet at pool elevation:	NA
Diversion tunnel outlet at pool elevation:	NA
Gated spillway capacity at pool elevation:	NA
Gated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation:	NA
Ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation:	795 cfs (Elev. 1,339.5)
Total spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation:	795 cfs (Elev. 1,339.5)

c. Elevation (feet above MSL)

Top of dam:	1,339.5
Maximum pool design surcharge:	1,337
Full flood control pool:	NA
Recreation pool:	Elev. 1,334
Spillway crest:	Elev. 1,334
Upstream portal invert diversion tunnel:	NA
Downstream portal invert diversion tunnel:	NA
Streambed at centerline of dam:	Elev. 1,283
Maximum tailwater:	Not known

d. Reservoir

Length of maximum pool:	800 feet (est.)
Length of recreation pool:	750 feet (est.)
Length of flood control pool:	NA

e. Storage (acre-feet)

Recreation pool:	6.1 (Elev. 1,334)
Flood control pool:	NA
Design surcharge:	10.0 (Elev. 1,337)
Top of Dam:	13.7 (Elev. 1,339.5)

f. Reservoir Surface (acres)

Top of dam:	1.6 acres (Elev. 1,340)
Maximum pool:	1.4 acres (Elev. 1,339.5)
Flood-control pool:	NA
Recreation pool:	1.3 acres (Elev. 1,334)
Spillway crest:	1.3 acres (Elev. 1,334)

g. Dam

Type:	Earth fill
Length:	400 feet (est.)
Height:	56 feet at toe
Top width:	15 feet
Side slopes - Upstream:	1 V on 2 H
- Downstream:	1 V on 2 H
Zoning:	Central core pervious shell
Impervious core:	Glacial till
Cutoff:	Core connects to impervious stratum
Grout curtain:	None

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel

Type:	NA
Length:	NA
Closure:	NA
Access:	NA
Regulating facilities:	NA

i. Spillway

	<u>Service</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>
Type:	36-in. pipe, glory hole entrance	Grassed saddle and chute
Length of weir:	NA	40 feet
Crest elevation:	1,334	1,336.8
Gates:	None	None
U.S. Channel:	None	Reservoir rim
D/S Channel:	Riprapped channel to natural brook	150-ft long grassed chute, then steeper wooded ravine channel

j. Regulating Outlets

Low level outlet:	20-inch diameter CMP
Controls:	Stop log closure at entrance sub- merged on upstream face of dam
Emergency gate:	None
Outlet:	Right downstream abutment contact area. No channel protection or stabilization provided.

SECTION 2

2. ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

The only engineering drawing uncovered for the dam is a cross section and appurtenant details for the original dam (see Drawing 1). This drawing has been redrawn for this report because the original was not of reproducible quality. The original was in the files of the N.H. Water Resources Board (NH-WRB). The dam cross section and details of the spillway have been significantly changed from the original. No drawings relating to the reconstruction have been uncovered.

No design computations have been uncovered. The basis for the spillway design capacity appears on the drawing and is apparently based on the use of the Rational Formula with a time of concentration of 42 minutes and a 100-year 1-hour rainfall intensity of 2.75 inches per hour. The resulting 100-year inflow was computed at 95 cubic feet per second. The design spillway size of 24 inches diameter was revised to 30 inches on the design drawings and has been rebuilt in 1974 to 36 inches. No hydraulic computations are available for the auxiliary spillway.

No stability computations have been uncovered for the dam.

2.2 Construction

No documentation of the construction of the dam is available from the files of the NH-WRB. According to the original design drawings "all top soil and undesirable material to be stripped and removed from construction site". From subsequent seepage problems, it is known that a layer of pervious materials underlying the embankment base at the left side was not detected during construction. Subsequently, in 1974, a substantial

part of of the left embankment was removed and rebuilt to correct the leakage. A berm was added to the downstream slope and a horizontal plastic drain was installed under the berm, feeding in the low level outlet pipe. The spillway was also reconstructed, increasing the pipe diameter to 36 inches and revising the intake to a glory hole design.

2.3 Operation

No records are kept of the operation of the dam. The maintenance worker at the site has said that the pool level has not risen more than 12 inches above the spillway inlet and that the auxiliary spillway has never overflowed.

2.4 Evaluation

a. Availability

The availability of engineering design information is extremely poor for a dam that is as recently constructed as 1970. The information contained on one original dam drawing has been largely superseded by the reconstruction in 1974. No data has been recovered that is considered pertinent to the safety evaluation of the dam.

b. Adequacy

The lack of in-depth engineering data did not allow for a definitive review. Therefore, the adequacy of this dam could not be assessed from the standpoint of reviewing design and construction data, but is based primarily on visual inspection, past performance history and sound engineering judgement.

c. Validity

The information acquired is of questionable validity. There is absolutely no corroboration that the original dam cross section shown on the one drawing recovered was built as shown. The top width of the embankment for example as shown on the plans (25 feet) does not reflect the actual construction (15 feet estimated).

SECTION 3

3. VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

a. General

LockeWaterville Corporation Dam has an embankment that has exhibited leakage in the past and currently shows seepage moist spots in its downstream face and at the right abutment contact. The embankment has been partially rebuilt.

b. Dam

● Embankment

The original embankment leaked after being put in service between the left abutment contact and the original spillway which is about 40 feet away from the left abutment. According to the dam caretaker, the leakage was caused by a pervious stratum underlying the original embankment's foundation grade. A 100-ft section of the embankment at the left abutment was removed including the original service spillway and the foundation plane was lowered by removing the pervious layer. Impervious "hard pan" was placed over the foundation. The embankment and service spillway were rebuilt.

The new embankment crest is approximately 6 to 18 inches lower than the adjacent original embankment crest and is eroded on the downstream side. A sloping berm was added to the downstream slope approximately 30 to 40 feet below the crest level. The width of the berm varies but is

typically 30-foot wide at the maximum section. The downstream slope below the berm level is extremely uneven and, apparently, no attempt was made to dress it to any consistent slope. Dumped stone materials remain ungraded at the top of the berm and along the lower downstream dam slope. According to the maintenance worker, a 4-inch diameter horizontal plastic drain was placed under the berm, running parallel to the dam axis and draining toward the right abutment. It was connected to the 20-inch diameter low level outlet pipe running through the dam at or near the bottom of the right abutment contact. The drain connection is at a manhole, but it was covered by the embankment materials and could not be inspected.

The 20-inch diameter low level outlet pipe emerges from the embankment toe a short distance further downstream running along the right abutment contact, or possibly the original brook channel. The pipe's discharge end is almost completely silted in and is corroded through the full thickness of metal in several places. The outlet ditch is silted and marshy. A seepage area exists at the toe of the embankment at the right abutment contact approximately at the point where the junction manhole was supposed to be located. The seepage was estimated at 3 gpm and the origin is thought to be the reservoir.

The entire right embankment to abutment contact serves as local surface drainage course between the the embankment and the equally steep valley slope. The contact is locally eroded and wet due to poor grading.

The original section of the upperpart of the downstream slope of the embankment is vegetated with grass and some wild growing bushes. The rebuilt part of the embankment does not support vegetation and is locally eroded by surface runoff. The berm and lower slope also do not support vegetation.

The left abutment contact is poorly trimmed and graded but is apparently dry and free of seepage points. Two local soft and moist spots on the surface of the upper part of the embankment slope were found during the inspection, but there is no measurable seepage emanating from either.

- Spillway

The service spillway has been rebuilt in connection with the repairs to the embankment and consists of a vertical glory hole pipe entrance located on the upstream face of the dam with the lip nominally 6-ft. below the crest of the embankment. The glory hole entrance is protected from the adjacent embankment by a low head wall and wingwalls on two sides. The spillway entrance hole is protected by a conical wire mesh cage.

The spillway pipe is 36 inches in diameter and passes through the embankment exiting on the downstream slope in a culvert outlet type wingwall structure. The invert at the exit is approximately 36 feet below the entrance lip. The water exiting the spillway drops another 15 to 20 feet down the embankment slope which has been protected locally by large dumped stone and a rough finished concrete slab. The stone and concrete are very irregularly placed, and are undercut in places, possibly due to settlement or undermining.

- Low Level Outlet

This outlet is apparently placed at the location of the original brook bed. The inlet end is in the reservoir at the toe of the upstream slope. According to the original design, the inlet is closed off with stop planks in a concrete headwall fitted out with stop plank grooves. The operation of the outlet requires the services of a scuba diver. It is not clear whether the stop planks are still in place or have been replaced by a gate valve. The outlet was used in 1974 to draw down the lake to permit rebuilding the left portion of the embankment.

- Foundation

Foundation material under the dam appears to be a fine grained silty sand (recent stream deposits), as is exposed in the banks downstream of the dam. Numerous ground-water springs occur along these banks. One spring was noted approximately 50 feet beyond and above the right end of the embankment.

The shape of the reservoir behind this dam suggests that the area may have been a marsh whose deposits now line the reservoir bottom. No construction data is available to know if this marsh material mantled the silty sand foundation and if it was removed prior to construction. The level survey made along the axis of the dam indicated a low spot near the right side. This low spot might indicate that soft material below the fill was not removed in its entirety and has consolidated after fill placement. A small marsh-type area occurs on the right bank adjacent to the stream channel approximately 50 feet downstream of the outlet.

- c. Appurtenant Structures

- Auxiliary Spillway

The auxiliary spillway is located on the far side of the ridge forming the left abutment. The auxiliary spillway is approximately 40-foot wide at the bottom and is bounded by moderate side slopes. The axis of the spillway is approximately in line with the main embankment crest, and the auxiliary spillway crest is approximately 2.5 to 3 feet above the service spillway

inlet. The first 100 feet of the auxiliary spillway are well graded, sloping downstream at less than 4 percent, and covered with a cut grass lawn. The spillway ends at a natural ravine which slopes steeply downhill and connects to the brook channel several hundred feet downstream. The ravine is fairly densely wooded, and the trees are considered a potential obstruction, being too close to the crest elevation of the auxiliary spillway.

d. Reservoir Area

The reservoir is small and is surrounded by moderately steep to steep rim slopes. The rim slopes are wooded in the natural state, but have been locally cleared for community buildings belonging to the owner. A small part of the reservoir rim adjacent to the dam's left abutment has been developed as a beach area for swimming. There are no apparent signs of reservoir rim instability. A smaller reservoir upstream of the main lake serves as a sediment trap.

e. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel of the tributary to Chickenboro Brook is extremely narrow and shallow. The channel runs steeply down a vee-shaped valley whose slopes are solidly covered with trees and brush. Parts of the channel are swampy due to its poor definition. There are no dwellings downstream of the dam within a mile of its axis. The nearest populated center is at Goose Hollow located adjacent to the main stem of Chickenboro Brook.

3.2 Evaluation

Significant deficiencies which could affect the dam's safety are:

1. The depressed dam crest at the left abutment where the embankment has been rebuilt. The crest is at this time lower because of incorrect grading or embankment settlement.
2. The depressed dam crest at the right abutment, possibly caused by settlement of marshy subsoil underlying the embankment or by poor original construction control.
3. The seepage emanating at the toe of the embankment near the right abutment contact.
4. The silted-in outlet area of low level outlet and the ill defined channel connecting the outlet to the brook.
5. The poorly trimmed and graded right and left abutment contacts. The right contact is wet in places and eroded in others due to surface runoff.
6. The eroded surface of downstream slope of the rebuilt embankment and berm.
7. The poorly graded and protected lower slope of the embankment.
8. Presence of local soft and wet spots on the upper part of the downstream slope and local presence of uncontrolled brush growth.

9. A wooded area downstream of the auxiliary spillway channel which may potentially reduce the capacity of the spillway.
10. Partially undercut and settled riprap embankment protection below the outlet of the service spillway.

SECTION 4

4. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

The operating procedures are simple in line with the simple facilities provided. The lake level is regulated by the inlet capacity of the glory hole service spillway and the grassed crest of the auxiliary spillway. There are no features to allow the convenient regulation of the lake surface except for the low level outlet whose inlet is submerged under the lake surface and requires scuba diving gear for operation.

4.2 Maintenance of the Dam

The maintenance of the dam itself is minimal, except that constant maintenance of the visible portion of the lake and the grassed auxiliary spillway area has been carried out in connection with its use as a recreation area. Debris is removed from the glory hole inlet screen. The grass on the embankment crest, the upstream face and the auxiliary spillway is cut. The downstream face of the embankment apparently has had little maintenance since it was rebuilt in 1974.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

Since there are no operating facilities to speak of, there is no maintenance specifically directed to maintain them.

4.4 Description of any Warning System in Effect

There is no warning system in effect to warn downstream areas of impending high discharges over the dam's auxiliary spillway or impending overtopping.

4.5 Evaluation

The operational procedures should be improved in line with the current greater public interest in dam safety. The owner should institute an annual inspection of the dam, utilizing a visual check list similar to that used in this report. All maintenance work on the dam and auxiliary spillway should be scheduled, logged, and documented. The lake level should be recorded at daily intervals and a gage should be affixed to the service spillway wingwall for that purpose.

SECTION 5

5. HYDRAULIC / HYDROLOGIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design Data

The evaluation of the hydraulic and hydrologic features of the Locke Waterville Corporation Dam was based on criteria set forth in the Corps Guidelines and additional guidance provided by the New England Division, Corps of Engineers. The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was first estimated from the guide curves for probable maximum flood for New England based on past Corps' studies. However, due to the small drainage area of Locke Waterville Corporation Dam, the SCS method for computing the peak discharge was also performed. The PMF value based on the original curve for rolling areas is 490 cfs and the PMF value calculated by the SCS method is 597 cfs. Therefore, the PMF value of 600 cfs was used in the evaluation of the spillway adequacy.

The maximum capacity of the service spillway is 295 cfs and the maximum capacity of the emergency spillway is 500 cfs resulting in a total spillway capacity of 795 cfs before overtopping the dam at its low point, at Elevation 1,339.5. The capacity for the nominal crest Elevation 1,340.0 would be 296 cfs for the service spillway and 640 cfs for the auxiliary spillway for a combined capacity of 936 cfs.

Since the dam has an adequate spillway capacity which will allow the passage of the SDF without overtopping of the embankment, dam break computations associated with dam overtopping were not carried out.

b. Experience Data

No records of reservoir stage or spillway discharge are available. According to a maintenance worker employed by the owner, the reservoir water surface elevation was never at a level higher than one foot above the service spillway crest.

c. Visual Observations

Both the watershed area and the reservoir surface area are small in size. The watershed area is covered with thick woods and forest, and the basin slope is steep. The river channel immediately downstream from the dam is narrow and steep. Grass growth is heavy along the crest portion of the emergency spillway. The discharge channel of the emergency spillway should be maintained under a low cut grass cover.

d. Overtopping Potential

As indicated in Section 5.1 - a., the combined spillway capacity is adequate to pass the Probable Maximum Flood peak without overtopping the dam. The potential of overtopping the dam due to extreme floods is minimal.

SECTION 6

6. STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

a. Visual Observations

The visual observations affecting the dam's stability center on the presence of leakage at the bottom right abutment contact and presence of wet spots on the upper part of the downstream slope. These conditions are signs of a high phreatic surface level and could mean that the core material is not as impervious as assumed.

Signs of embankment settlement at the right abutment and at the rebuilt left abutment also tend to cast some doubt on the dam's stability.

b. Design and Construction Data

The one drawing recovered differs in so many respects with the rebuilt structure that no use can be made of the information contained therein to assess stability. A program of acquiring additional data required to properly assess stability is given in Section 7.b. No construction data bearing on the determination of stability has been uncovered.

c. Operating Records

No operating records affecting the stability of the dam have been kept.

d. Post Construction Changes

As mentioned above, there have been extensive changes made to the downstream slope of the embankment by the addition of a berm and toe drain. A 100-foot section of the embankment adjacent to the left abutment has been removed and replaced to stop a leak from an underlying pervious

gravel seam in the foundation. No documentation of the rebuilding is available. The rebuilding has apparently stopped the leakage problem on the left abutment as far as could be determined visually.

e. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 2 and, in accordance with the Recommended Phase I Guidelines, does not warrant seismic analyses.

SECTION 7

7. ASSESSMENT / REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

a. Condition

The overall physical condition of Locke Waterville Corporation Dam is fair. The stability of the earth embankment is in question, since its crest is at an irregular elevation indicating that settlement may have taken place. In addition, the left and right downstream abutment contacts are poorly graded with the right abutment especially in need of correction because of erosion and wet spots caused by surface runoff. The downstream slope at the rebuilt section is eroded because of a lack of binding vegetative cover.

The upper part of the slope contains two wet spots where the phreatic surface has apparently penetrated to the face. The lower part of the rebuilt downstream slope is poorly trimmed to grade, and unprotected leading to erosion due to surface runoff. There is a source of leakage at the downstream toe of the embankment at or near the right abutment contact seeping at a rate of 3 gpm whose origin is believed to be the reservoir.

Locke Waterville Corporation Dam has adequate spillway capacity to pass the SDF flood determined according to the Corps of Engineers screening criteria. The only reservation that can be made in this respect is that the grassed area of the auxiliary spillway should be extended another 50 feet down the ravine to ensure that the currently calculated spillway capacity is not reduced by tree and debris blockage at the immediate end of the spillway. Extending the spillway clearing will ensure that back water effect of any conceivable blockage will not reduce the spillway capacity.

The dam's ability to pass SDF discharges would be enhanced if the crest of the embankment is brought up to its nominal elevation of 1,340, or 6 feet above the service spillway crest. Parts of the embankment are currently up to 6 inches below elevation 1,340.

The exit of the low level outlet is almost completely silted in and the connecting ditch to the brook channel is poorly graded and in swampy ground. The control of the inlet of the low level outlet is submerged and cannot be conveniently operated from a dry accessible location. The service spillway outlet discharges onto a part of the embankment protected by large riprap stones and a rough finished concrete slab. The outlet area is poorly and irregularly graded, resulting in the undercutting of the stone protection.

b. Adequacy

The lack of in-depth engineering data did not allow for a definitive review. Therefore, the adequacy of this dam could not be assessed from the standpoint of reviewing design and construction data, but is based primarily on visual inspection, past performance history and sound engineering judgment.

c. Urgency

The urgency of performing the recommendation and remedial measures are detailed below.

d. Need for Additional Investigations

There is no need for further investigations in this phase of the program. Recommended investigations to be carried out by the owner are listed below.

7.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that the owner, within 12 months after receipt of this Phase I Report, assemble the following information:

a. Data Acquisition

(1) An updated as-built set of drawings of the dam showing all pertinent details and correcting inadequacies and omissions on the presently available drawings.

(2) Soils information defining the engineering parameters for the embankment core and shell materials, the embankment materials in the rebuilt embankment and berm section, and soils parameters under the right and left abutment contacts.

b. Investigations

(1) Determine phreatic levels in the downstream section of the dam at points of evident seepage or moist spots.

(2) Take additional borings, if required, to locate the extent of the core and shell materials and the embankment foundation interface.

(3) Reassess the stability of the as-built dam section and formulate a plan of corrective action if required.

7.3 Remedial Measures

a. Alternatives

No remedial measure alternatives can be suggested at this time until results of the reassessment of the stability are available. The seepage observed may be controlled by a sheet pile cutoff, impervious upstream slope blanketing, or left uncorrected while maintaining a monitoring program, all depending on the results of the stability reassessment.

All other corrective actions listed below are straightforward and have no alternate course of action.

(1) Regrade the crest of the dam to at least 6 feet above the service spillway entrance lip.

(2) Dress and grade the downstream embankment slope, plant with vegetative cover as required, remove excessive brush growth.

(3) Regrade, fill in, and add protective stone materials to the area downstream of the service spillway outlet. Fill in all undercut portions and eliminate all sudden or abrupt drops exceeding 8 inches.

(4) Regrade the low level outlet channel connection to the brook, eliminating silt deposits and swampy and mucky bank areas. Stabilize with stone or concrete as needed.

(5) Regrade the downstream right and left abutment contacts to provide a stabilized water course for surface drainage.

b. O&M Maintenance and Procedures

The owner should initiate the following programs:

- (1) An annual inspection of the dam utilizing visual check list similar to that used in this inspection report.
- (2) Assemble and keep on hand a complete documentation of the dam as-built, including plans and back-up calculations.
- (3) Set up a maintenance schedule and log all visits to the dam for operation, repairs and maintenance.
- (4) Control grass growth in the present auxiliary spillway and extend the cleared spillway channel an additional 50 feet downstream.
- (5) Provide a convenient operating control of the low level outlet from a point above the lake surface.
- (6) Monitor the source of seepage observed.
- (7) Install a lake gage at the intake, tied into the crest elevation of the dam. Log the lake level.
- (8) The owner should establish a formal system with local officials for warning downstream residents in case of emergency. Round the clock surveillance should be provided by the owner during periods of unusually heavy precipitation.

APPENDIX A

- CHECK LISTS:
- VISUAL OBSERVATIONS
 - ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION
MAINTENANCE DATA
 - HYDRAULIC AND HYDROLOGIC DATA
ENGINEERING DATA

CHECK LIST
VISUAL INSPECTION
PHASE 1

Name Dam LOCKE WATERVILLE CORP DAM County Grafton State New Hampshire Coordinators _____

Date(s) Inspection June 5, 1978
June 6, 1978
June 7, 1978 Weather Raining
Fair Sunny
Sunny Temperature 65°F
75°F
80°F

Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 1334.2 M.S.L. Tailwater at Time of Inspection 1283 M.S.L.

Inspection Personnel:

Seymour Roth, June 5 and 7
David Kerkes, June 5 and 7
Yin Au-Yeung, June 5

Lynn Brown, June 6
William Flynn, June 6

Recorder: Seymour M. Roth

Present at site during inspection, on June 7: Mr. Earl Palmer, Maintenance Worker
Waterville Estates Association

Note: NA means not applicable

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
SEEPAGE OR LEAKAGE	NA	
STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT JUNCTIONS	NA	
DRAINS	NA	
WATER PASSAGES	NA	
FOUNDATIONS	NA	

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES	NA	
STRUCTURAL CRACKING	NA	
VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT	NA	
MONOLITH JOINTS	NA	
CONSTRUCTION JOINTS	NA	

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	None observed.	
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None observed.	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	The downstream slope of the embankment is very sparsely vegetated in some areas and does not have any stone protection. It is generally eroded, along its upper reaches but most severely at the rebuilt section at the left side of the embankment. The lower part of the downstream slope is extremely irregular and eroded. The right downstream abutment contact is a drainage course and is eroded. The lower downstream slope is significantly different from shown on original design drawings. A terrace has apparently been added.	Regrade downstream face. Remove all brush growth. Protect with suitable vegetation or stone. Protect right downstream abutment contact to check erosion (stone, check dams or vegetation).
VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	The horizontal alignment of the crest is acceptable. The vertical alignment of the crest varies over a foot in the original section of the embankment, with the low spot at the right abutment. The rebuilt section of the embankment is approximately 6 to 18 inches below the level of the adjacent original embankment section.	Build up embankment at right abutment and in the rebuilt section to nominal dam height of Elevation 1340 (6 ft. above service spillway slab).
RIPRAP FAILURES	There is some randomly placed riprap on the downstream slope, apparently left over from the rebuilding of the embankment. The protective stone downstream of the spillway outlet including rough formed concrete is partly undercut.	Rebuild stone protection downstream of spillway outlet to eliminate large drops and undercutting of protection.

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	The left abutment contact has been rebuilt and is apparently free of seepage. The right contact of the embankment forms a natural drainage course for the surface water coming down the sharply sloped right valley wall.	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	Moist spots were observed at two locations on the upper embankment. A major source of seepage was observed coming out of the embankment toe at the right abutment contact about 45 feet below the top of the embankment. The leakage was estimated at 3 gpm.	Collect, measure and monitor leakage at monthly intervals.
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	None installed.	
DRAINS	A 4-inch diameter plastic underdrain has been installed in connection with the rebuilding of the dam. This drain is installed under the downstream toe of the dam as rebuilt, and drains toward the right abutment. According to the owner's representative, the drain is connected to the 20-in. low level outlet by means of a manhole junction. The manhole junction could not be observed but the downstream end of the 20-inch outlet line can be seen. It is almost entirely covered with silt.	Regrade and stabilize the outlet area adjacent to the 20-in. CMP low level outlet. Check the 20-inch pipe between outlet and manhole for sediment deposits and flush out. Check the 4-in. toe drain for sediment deposits, and flush if necessary.

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING & SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	None observed. The dam's low level outlet is submerged and can only be operated by a scuba diver.	
INTAKE STRUCTURE	The intake for the low level outlet is submerged and could not be seen. According to plans, it consists of a concrete headwall with provisions for closure by means of stop logs.	
OUTLET STRUCTURE	The outlet end of the low level outlet is visible at the right abutment contact line. (see comments under "Embankment - Drains").	
OUTLET CHANNEL	No protection or stabilization provided (see recommendations under "Embankment - Drains").	
EMERGENCY GATE	None	

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	The service spillway consists of a glory hole intake 5 feet in diameter, narrowing down to a 36-inch diameter spillway discharge pipe. The inlet of the glory hole is at Elevation 1,334 and has been rebuilt. The concrete head and wingwall retaining the embankment around it is in good condition. The debris screen over the glory hole was also in good condition.	
APPROACH CHANNEL	Consists of a concrete floor slab, head and wingwalls set into the embankment slope to protect the dam from erosion.	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	The outlet of the spillway pipe is a concrete wingwall structure set into the downstream embankment slope at the terrace level, one third of the way up the slope from the bottom. The head, wingwalls and floor of the outlet structure are all in good condition, no cracks or settlement was observed. The riprap protection downstream of the spillway outlet is poorly placed and has been undercut in places.	See recommendations for "Embankment - Riprap Failures".
BRIDGE AND PIERS	None	
AUXILIARY SPILLWAY CHANNEL	A 40-foot wide auxiliary spillway channel has been cut adjacent to the left abutment. The first 100 feet of this channel have been well maintained with a cut grass cover. The end of the auxiliary spillway feeds into a lateral gully. The condition of this facility was judged adequate.	No action required.

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL	NA	
APPROACH CHANNEL	NA	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	NA	
BRIDGE AND PIERS	NA	
GATES & OPERATION EQUIPMENT	NA	

MONUMENTATION

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
MONUMENTATION/ SURVEYS	None	
OBSERVATION WELLS	None	
WEIRS	None	
PIEZOMETERS	None	
OTHER	None	Install a reservoir gage at the spillway intake headwall.

RESERVOIR

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENTATIONS
SLOPES	The reservoir rim is moderately to steeply sloping and covered by timber growth. Some community buildings are on the left lake shore on higher ground. A small part of the lake rim adjacent to the dam has been improved as a sandy beach.. The slope instability could be detected.	
SEDIMENTATION	Some sedimentation exists. An effort has been made to trap sediment in a small headwater impoundment immediately upstream of the main lake.	No action required at this time.

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	The downstream permanent channel is very shallow and narrow. The overbank valley slopes are moderately to steeply sloping and covered with trees.	
SLOPES	The downstream channel slopes steeply down a natural valley.	
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOMES AND POPULATION	There are no homes in the immediate downstream vicinity of the brook. Further downstream, the brook joins the main branch of Chickenboro Brook and there is a development along the brook banks. Approximate number of homes estimated at 30-50.	

CHECK LIST
ENGINEERING DATA
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

ITEM	REMARKS
PLAN OF DAM	Not available
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	Available
CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	Not available
TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM	The original cross section of dam is available, but no drawings exist for the downstream slope as rebuilt.
HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DATA	Some basic design data available on cross section drawing.
OUTLETS - PLAN	} Available as originally built; no plans available for rebuilt facility.
- DETAILS	
- CONSTRAINTS	Not available
- DISCHARGE RATINGS	Not available
RAINFALL / RESERVOIR RECORDS	None

ENGINEERING DATA
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION
(continued)

ITEM	REMARKS
DESIGN REPORTS	None
GEOLOGY REPORTS	Geological section indicated on main cross section of dam, not considered adequate.
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS	} None uncovered
HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS	
DAM STABILITY	
SEEPAGE STUDIES	
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS	} None uncovered
BORING RECORDS	
LABORATORY	
FIELD	
POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	None uncovered
BORROW SOURCES	Local materials were used according to holes on the one drawing available. for review
SPILLWAY PLAN - SECTIONS	} Available as originally built; no plans or details of rebuilt spillway available.
- DETAILS	

CHECK LIST
ENGINEERING DATA
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION
(continued)

ITEM	REMARKS
OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS AND DETAILS	None available
MONITORING SYSTEMS	None
MODIFICATIONS	The dam has been significantly modified in an attempt to stop leakage at the spillway outlet pipe and along left contact. The entire spillway was rebuilt and the surrounding embankment reconstructed. A terrace was apparently added to the downstream dam slope.
HIGH POOL RECORDS	None available. The lake level has never reached the auxiliary spillway crest level which is about 2.5 feet above the service spillway entrance level.
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	None uncovered
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM - DESCRIPTION - REPORTS	The dam leaked significantly at the spillway area and along the left abutment contact. It was partially rebuilt, approximately 4 years ago (1974?).
MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS	None

CHECK LIST
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA
ENGINEERING DATA

Name of Dam: LOCKE WATERVILLE CORPORATION DAM

Drainage Area Characteristics: 0.17 square miles on tributary to Chickenboro Brook

Elevation Top Normal Pool (Storage Capacity): 1,334 (6.1 acre-feet)

Elevation Top Flood Control Pool (Storage Capacity): NA

Elevation Maximum Design Pool: 1,337

Elevation Top Dam: 1,340 nominal; low spots of crest are at Elev. 1,339.5

SPILLWAY CREST:

- a. Elevation 1,334 service spillway; 1,336.8 auxiliary spillway
- b. Type Along hole conduit; service spillway, grassed crest
auxiliary spillway
- c. Width NA
- d. Length Service spillway 5-ft. dia. along hole entrance to a 3-ft.
dia. pipe; auxiliary 40 ft.
- e. Location Spillover NA
- f. No. and Type of Gates At or near left abutment

OUTLET WORK:

- a. Type 20-inch diameter
- b. Location Right abutment conduit
- c. Entrance Inverts Unknown
- d. Exit Inverts Unknown
- e. Emergency Draindown Facilities Stop logged inlet accessible by scuba diver

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES:

- a. Type NA
- b. Location NA
- c. Records NA

MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE Approximately 750 cfs

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON JUNE 5, 1978

LOCKE WATERVILLE DAM



Photo 1 - View of the service spillway on upstream face of dam.



Photo 2 - View of the downstream face of dam looking toward the right abutment from the berm level. The service spillway outlet is in the foreground.

LOCKE WATERVILLE DAM

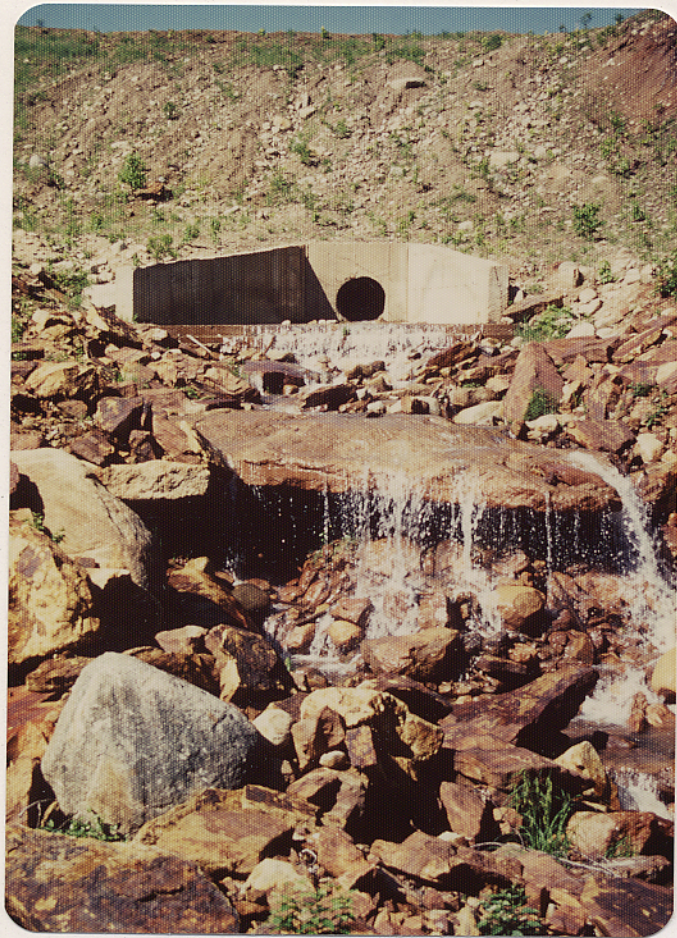


Photo 3 - View of the downstream face of the dam showing the service spillway outlet and the rebuilt section of the embankment. Note the absence of vegetation on embankment slope where rebuilding was done.



Photo 4 - View of the downstream embankment slope looking toward the left abutment. Note ungraded stone protection piles at berm level.

LOCKE WATERVILLE DAM



Photo 5 - View of downstream embankment slope showing local erosion.



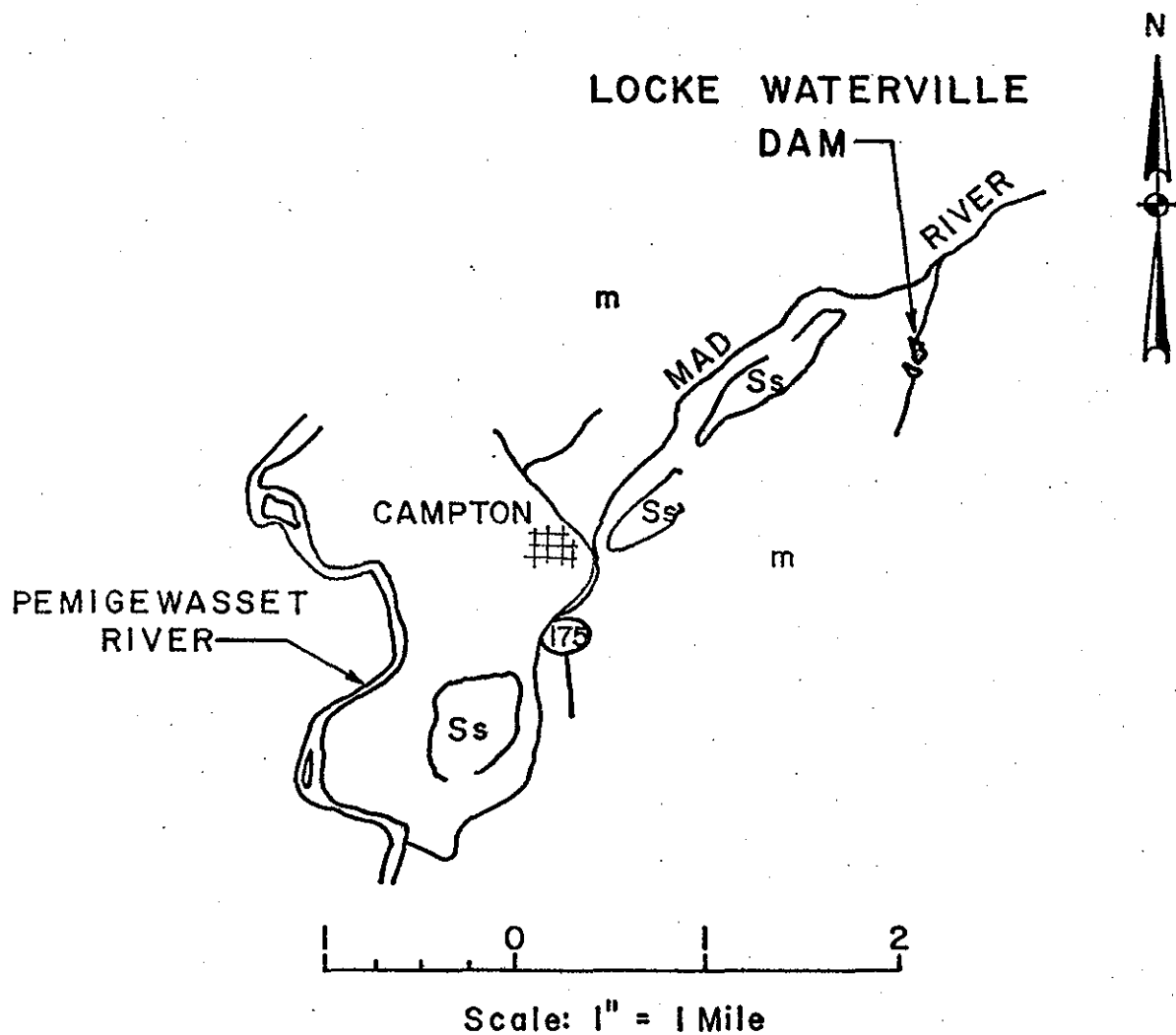
Photo 6 - View of dam and impoundment from the auxiliary spillway area on the left abutment.

APPENDIX C

PLATES

PLANS & DETAILS OF DAM
GEOLOGIC MAP

Drawing 1
Drawing 2



LEGEND:

- Ss Stratified Sandy Gravel Deposits in Kame Terraces or Valley Trains
- m Ground Moraine (Till)
- Contact

NOTE: Bedrock, a Mica Schist, is not Exposed at Dam and Reservoir

GEOLOGIC MAP LOCKE WATERVILLE DAM

DWG. NO. 2

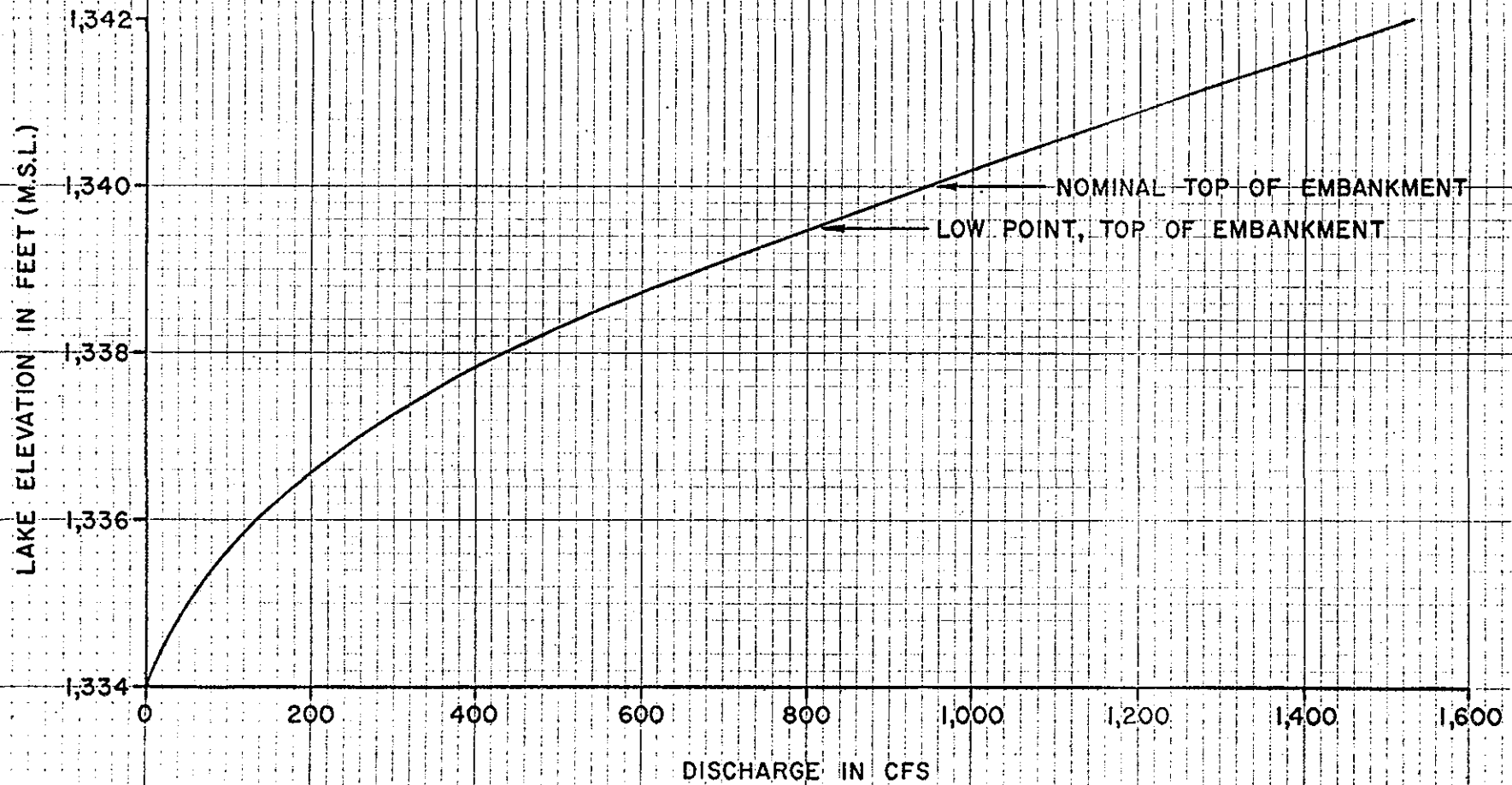
APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS



LOCKE WATERVILLE CO. DAM
DRAINAGE BASIN

LOCKE WATERVILLE CORP. DAM
SERVICE & AUXILIARY SPILLWAYS
COMBINED SPILLWAY RATING CURVE



HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS

SPILLWAY RATING CURVE

a) Service Spillway Inlet Glory Hole 5' diam x 3' diam

 ① Treat as weir $L = \pi D = 15.7$ feet $C = 3.0$

 Pool Elev Head $H^{3/2}$ $Q = CLH^{3/2}$ ($CL = 47$)
 on lip

1334.0	0	0	0
34.5	0.5	.35	16
35.0	1.0	1.0	47
35.5	1.5	1.84	87
36.0	2	2.72	127
36.5	2.5	4.0	189
37.	3	5.2	245
38	4	8.0	376
39	5	9.5	
40	6	14.7	

② Treat Inlet, & spillway pipe as a culvert

Entrance Elev 1334 ; @ outlet = 1299.3

 Losses Entrance $0.15 \sqrt{h}$
 Exit $1.0 \sqrt{h}$

Friction

$$\frac{64.4}{\left(\frac{1.486}{.025}\right)^2} \frac{L}{R^{4/3}}$$

$$\frac{6.4}{60^2} \frac{60+60}{0.68} = 0.31$$

 total losses \approx use $1.5 \sqrt{h}$

$$D = 3.0$$

$$R = 0.75$$

$$R^{4/3} = .68$$

$$\frac{1.486}{n} \approx 60$$

$$L = 80'$$

$$Bend = 80'$$

$$Q = A \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{\sum K}} = 7.1 \sqrt{\frac{64.4}{1.5}} \sqrt{h} = 46.5 \sqrt{h}$$

SPILLWAY RATING CURVE

② cont'd

Pool Elev.	h	\sqrt{h}	$Q = 46.5 \sqrt{h}$
1334	34.7	5.89	274
5	35.7	5.98	278
6	36.7	6.05	282
7	37.7	6.14	286
8	38.7	6.22	290
9	39.7	6.30	293
1340	40.7	6.37	296
1342	42.7	6.53	304

③ Auxiliary Spillway

crest @ Elev 1336.8 $L = 40$
 $C = 2.9$ $CL = 112$

Pool Elev	h	$h^{3/2}$	$Q = 112 h^{3/2}$
1336.8	0	0	0
1337.0	0.2	0.095	11
57.5	0.7	0.59	66
38	1.2	1.31	147
39	2.2	9.28	368
40	3.2	5.7	640
42	5.2	11.8	1320

< 500 cfs @ 1339.5

④ Combined Rating Curve

Pool Elev	Service Spillway	Auxil Spillway	Pool Capacity
1334	0	-	0
35	47	-	47
36	127	-	127
37	245	11	256
39	290	147	437
30	293	368	661
40	296	640	936
42	304	1320	1524

Spillway rating curve

a. Flow inlet spillway $\Delta = 30'$

Inlet lip at el. 1334.

Outlet basin say el. 1320 (by scaling the sketch)

Discharge equation say $C = 0.6$ $A = 4.9 \text{ ft}^2$

$$Q = CA \sqrt{2gh}^{1/2}$$

$$= 2.95 \times 8.02 \text{ ft}^{1/2}$$

$$= 23.6 \text{ ft}^{1/2}$$

W.S. el.	H (-1318)	Q
1334	0	0
1337	14	7
1337.3	14.3	89
1340	20	106
1345	26	118

b. Emergency spillway length = 40', el. 1337.3.

el.	H	$Q = 2.8 \times 40 (H)^{3/2}$	Total
1337.3	0	0	89
1339.0	1.7	248	
1340.0	2.7	497	603
1345.0	7.7	2333	

c. Spillway Capacity at top of dam = 89 + 106 = 603 cfs.

PMF ESTIMATES:

a/ using NED regional curve for Rolling areas.

$$Q = 2323 - 676.99 \log_{10} A$$

$$= 2323 - 676.99 \log_{10} \left(\frac{110}{640} \right)$$

$$= 2841 \text{ cfs/sq. mi.}$$

A = 110 Acres
= .171 sq. mi.

$$Q_p = 2841 \times \frac{110}{640} = 488 \text{ cfs or } \underline{490 \text{ cfs.}}$$

b/ Since the regional curve does not cover area smaller than 2 sq. mi. Check with SCS method

PMF - 6 hr for the area = 21"

$$1 \text{ hour PMF} = 38\% - 6 \text{ hr PMF} = .38 \times 21 = \underline{7.98"}$$

CURVE NUMBER FOR AREA = 85

$$\text{PMF RUN OFF} = \underline{5.4"} / \text{hour. } D = 1. \text{ hour.}$$

$$\Delta H = 70'; L = 4224' = .8 \text{ miles}$$

$$T_c = \left(\frac{11.9 (L^2)^3}{70} \right) \cdot .385$$

$$= \underline{0.39 \text{ hour}}$$

$$T_p = \frac{1}{2} \times .6 \times .39 = \underline{0.134 \text{ hour}}$$

$$Q_p = \frac{488 \times .171 \times 5.3}{0.134} = \underline{597 \text{ cfs}}$$

c/ Since $b > a$. use 600 cfs for
Max. Probable Flood Peak for reservoir.

EVALUATION OF SPILLWAY CAPACITY.

The service binney (36" pipe) has a discharge capacity of 222 cfs at elevation 1336.8 before water from the reservoir also releases through the emergency spillway. The combined spillway capacity when water surface elevation in the reservoir at the top of dam at its low point elev 1339.5 is 810 cfs which is larger than the computed PMF (600 cfs). Since the classification of this reservoir is intermediate and the F's hazards classification is "significant" according to our reassessment.

The spillway design flood SDF for this dam is $\frac{1}{2}$ PMF to of PMF or $0.5 \times 600 \text{ cfs} = \underline{300 \text{ cfs to } 600 \text{ cfs}}$

Therefore the total spillway capacity of the LOCKE WATERVILLE CO DAM is adequate.

Since the spillway capacity is larger than the SDF, no flood routing through the reservoir was performed.

APPENDIX E

INFORMATION AS CONTAINED IN THE
NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS